

During the last 10 years that vision has ensured that the historical treasures in Essex County will survive for future generations.

As you all know, over two-thirds of the money used for the Essex National Heritage Commission's work is from private sources.

The Congress also plays a significant role in the important work of the ENHC, providing over \$8.6 million in funding to date.

Over the last 7 years, ENHC has provided over \$1.3 million for 195 projects in 33 communities in Essex County.

In my district, the ENHC has made a number of grants to Lawrence, Haverhill, Andover, and Methuen to preserve and educate residents about our rich history.

ENHC also organizes and funds a number of other programs including their groundbreaking History in the Making program and Essex Heritage Explorers.

Today, as we celebrate the accomplishments of the ENHC, we must also plan for the future.

In Congress, we have filed legislation to extend the authorization and increase the cap on the amount of federal money the Essex National Heritage Area can receive.

This legislation is crucial for ENHC to be able to continue the important preservation and educational work they do.

I would like to congratulate the staff and volunteers of the Essex National Heritage Commission on 10 years of outstanding work and thank them for preserving our national heritage.

#### TRIBUTE TO MRS. MAGGIE KATIE BROWN KIDD

#### HON. DAVID SCOTT

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, November 14, 2006*

Mr. SCOTT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize an important milestone in the life of my constituent Mrs. Maggie Katie Brown Kidd. On December 8, 2006, Mrs. Kidd will celebrate her 102nd birthday. Many family members and friends will recognize this momentous occasion with a party on November 24, 2006.

Maggie Brown was the eleventh and youngest child born to William (Doc) and Lucy Brown. At an early age, Maggie learned the values of hard work and success as a laborer on her parents' farm, and continued in that tradition as an adult. She married Willie (Dock) Kidd, III on November 30, 1940, and raised two children, John and Rosalyn. Mrs. Brown is also a grandmother to four, and a great-grandmother to three children.

Mrs. Kidd believes her faith in God has contributed to her good health and longevity. Her family describes her as a loving and selfless member of the community. When she had little to offer, Mrs. Kidd shared anyway. She is a principled and honorable woman, and I am proud to represent her in the 13th Congressional District of Georgia.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the life of Mrs. Maggie Katie Brown Kidd, by wishing her a very happy 102nd birthday.

CARROLL A. CAMPBELL, JR.  
FEDERAL COURTHOUSE

#### HON. BOB INGLIS

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, November 14, 2006*

Mr. INGLIS of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I rise to commemorate the life of Carroll Campbell, a great statesman, a passionate voice for economic development in South Carolina, and a good friend. He served the 4th District of South Carolina as a Representative in this body from 1979–1986, and I am honored to serve in the same seat. He also served the state of South Carolina in the State House and Senate, and as Governor from 1987–1995. I am honored to have the opportunity to introduce this bill to name the courthouse to be constructed in Greenville, South Carolina as the “Carroll A. Campbell, Jr. United States Courthouse.”

As a Representative for the 4th District of South Carolina, Campbell was a rising star from the start, gaining early seats on the Appropriations and Ways & Means Committees in the 95th to 99th Congresses. He also participated with Lee Atwater in South Carolina's first presidential primary, helping California Governor Ronald Reagan ultimately win the nomination.

As two-term governor, Campbell demonstrated his leadership in difficult and uncertain times for the State of South Carolina. He was a trusted voice in the evacuation preceding Hurricane Hugo, and a self-giving leader in the recovery and rebuilding in its aftermath. He is also responsible for attracting prestigious international firms to South Carolina, including BMW, which is in the 4th District.

In 2001, Campbell announced in an open letter that he had been diagnosed with Alzheimer's disease and said his wife Iris and his two sons had joined in the battle. The people of South Carolina were saddened, and joined in prayer for his health and perseverance. The disease claimed his life December 7, 2005.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in honoring the life of Carroll A. Campbell, Jr. by naming the courthouse to be constructed in Greenville, South Carolina as the “Carroll A. Campbell, Jr. United States Courthouse.”

#### INTRODUCTION OF RESOLUTION URGING BANGLADESHI GOVERNMENT TO DROP JOURNALIST'S SEDITION CHARGES

#### HON. MARK STEVEN KIRK

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, November 14, 2006*

Mr. KIRK. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a resolution with Congresswoman NITA LOWEY (D-NY) calling “on the Government of Bangladesh to drop sedition charges pending against Bangladeshi journalist Salah Uddin Shoaib Choudhury. We introduce this resolution today to coincide with beginning of Mr. Choudhury's sedition trial. Mr. Choudhury faces these charges because of his belief in an interfaith dialogue between Jews and Muslims and articles he published critical of Islamic extremism. Under Bangladeshi law, sedition is a crime punishable by death.

Mr. Choudhury is a journalist in Bangladesh known for his views on expanding dialogue between Muslims and Jews, developing ties with Israel, and criticizing the rise of Islamist parties in Bangladesh. Mr. Choudhury was detained in November 2003 at Zia International Airport in Dhaka, Bangladesh, on his way to board a flight bound for Tel Aviv, Israel, to participate in the annual Hebrew Writers Conference. Mr. Choudhury's passport was seized, along with considerable sums of money and several personal items. On that same day, police raided his home and newspaper, seizing files, computers, and other valuables.

Since Bangladeshi law prohibits travel to Israel, Mr. Choudhury was first cited for a minor passport violation. He subsequently was charged with sedition, accused of espionage as an Israeli spy, and incarcerated for 17 months. He was subjected to harsh interrogation techniques, and received no treatment for a debilitating case of glaucoma.

Despite public pledges from senior Bangladeshi government officials that all pending legal action against Mr. Choudhury would be dropped, the government pressed forward on its prosecution of Choudhury for sedition. Mr. Choudhury won PEN USA's “Freedom to Write Award,” and was presented with the American Jewish Committee's prestigious “Moral Courage Award” in absentia in Washington DC. Mr. Choudhury's newspaper offices were bombed by Islamic extremists in July, and he was attacked by a mob in his office on October 5. Then a judge with alleged ties to an Islamic extremist group ruled that Mr. Choudhury must stand trial for sedition.

For his message of moderation and interfaith dialogue, Shoaib Choudhury is facing unjust criminal charges in an effort to silence him. Congress must send a clear message: we cannot allow moderate voices in the Muslim world to be silenced.

The resolution I introduce today calls on the Government of Bangladesh to drop all charges against Shoaib Choudhury, return his passport and possessions, and end his harassment. I want to thank Congresswoman NITA LOWEY for being the lead co-sponsor of this legislation. I look forward to working with her and my other colleagues on this important human rights initiative.

#### A TRIBUTE TO ED BONNETTE

#### HON. ROBERT E. ANDREWS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, November 14, 2006*

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Ed Bonnette, a man who was “instrumental in lowering the national voting age to 18.

Ed served as the New Jersey Chair for the Let US Vote 18 (LUV 18) Committee at the age of 20. His efforts, combined with the efforts of LUV 18 members in 10 other states, made it possible for the 26th Amendment to the Constitution to be ratified in 1971.

The Let US Vote 18 Committee had placed referendums on New Jersey ballots throughout the 1960s, without success. In 1970, members of this group took their case before the Supreme Court. The Court agreed that the voting age must be lowered for Federal elections to